

U. S. DEMANDS EQUAL RIGHTS IN WORLD OIL

Principle Laid Down in
Note to Dutch on East
Indies.

PROTESTS AWARDS GRANTED BRITISH

Notifies Hague Same Pol-
icy May Be Adopted
In America.

America's insistence that her citizens receive the same rights in developing the oil resources of foreign lands as foreigners receive in this country is laid down as a principle in a note handed the Dutch government by the American minister at The Hague.

Emphasizing specifically the desire of American capital to participate in the oil development of the Dutch East Indies, the note says that the United States is not prepared to continue the oil exploitation in American fields, our nationals must be afforded the same opportunity in Netherlands territory.

The communication was presented to the Dutch foreign minister April 29 and made public at the State Department yesterday.

Deeply Concerned.

The United States also is represented as being "greatly concerned" to learn that the monopoly in the Dutch colonies is about to be "shared" with foreign companies in which foreign capital other than American is largely interested. This statement, it is learned, refers to recent rights which have been accorded to British interests.

The real interest of the United States, the note asserts, "lies in the recognition of the principle of mutual or reciprocal accessibility to vital and natural resources by the nationals of the United States and by those of foreign countries." It states that the recognition of the principle of equal opportunity is the solution of the future oil problem throughout the world.

Recalls Assurances.

It is pointed out that for years this country has carried the burden of supplying a large part of the petroleum consumed in other countries.

Recalling an assurance from the Dutch government that participation of American capital in the East Indies was looked upon favorably, the note says that the United States is still mindful of these assurances, and that American interests are "ready and desirous to co-operate with the Netherlands government in oil development."

To Protect Oil Here.

"My government finds no alternative than the adoption of the principle of equal opportunity with the proviso that no foreign capital may operate in public lands unless its government accords similar or better privileges to American citizens," the note says; "and furthermore, I have submitted that, in the light of the future needs of the United States, such very limited and purely defensive provisions as the above might be inadequate, should the principle of equality of opportunity not be recognized in foreign countries."

"While I am not acting on behalf of any particular American company, it is my duty to point out that certain definite propositions which have been made during the last twelve months furnish sufficient evidence that responsible and experienced American interests are ready and desirous to co-operate with the Netherlands government in oil developments in The Netherlands Indies."

It is perhaps needless to say that my government is fully aware of the laws and regulations in the Indies which prohibit foreign companies, as such, from entering the colonies for the development of oil. My government is very greatly concerned when it becomes apparent that the monopoly of such far-reaching importance in the development of a company in which foreign capital other than American is so largely interested.

Commerce Chamber Favors Changes in Tariff Policy

National Body Votes Against High Duty Which Would Bar Foreign Wares From American Market

ATLANTIC CITY, April 29.—Far-reaching changes in the American business policy of a high protective tariff were indicated by the results of votes cast on the question at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here today.

The results of polling on resolutions affecting tariff were announced just before the convention came to a close. The preference voiced was for a tariff that would not exclude foreign wares from American markets, on the theory that European nations might exclude American goods. The main question voted on was "Should the

MARINE WORKERS ASK HARDING'S AID IN WAGE DISPUTE

Action Follows Deadlock
In Negotiations Under
Benson's Guidance.

Marine workers have appealed to President Harding to intervene in their dispute with ship owners over wages and working rules.

This followed a deadlock in negotiations which have been in progress under the guidance of Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board. Representatives of the workers walked out of the conference late yesterday, announcing their intention of putting the matter before Harding.

No other suggestion is made to Harding than this, contained in the memorandum which the workers left at the White House: "We now respectfully submit the matter to you, in the firm faith that you will act for the development and maintenance of the merchant marine."

History of Dispute.

The memorandum was signed by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, and William S. Brown, president of the marine engineers' beneficial association.

It sets forth a history of the dispute, telling how the employers originally wanted to reduce wages 15 per cent, and how, later, 15 per cent was offered, and how attempts to have incorporated in the working agreement certain conditions regarding work were refused.

It tells how the workers offered to submit the entire question to the President and offered to accept his decision, conditions meantime to remain as they are.

Refused by Owners.

"This was at first refused by Admiral Benson, stating that he would not burden his name with this matter," said the memorandum. "It was then peremptorily refused by the shipowners. We renewed our offer, and again were refused. Whereupon, it was stated by us that we felt we did not burden you by submitting our judgment to you. We felt that we were doing our duty to you and to the merchant marine."

Unable to Avert Break.

Furuseth last night declined to predict what would be the outcome of the present situation. Strike orders already have been issued to the engineers, and, according to Brown, will not be recalled unless conditions change by May 1.

"I don't know," said Furuseth, when asked if he thought there would be a strike.

The Shipping Board, according to Admiral Benson, is "reluctantly compelled to meet with all the resources at its command" the situation which confronts it.

"The efforts of the Shipping Board and the steamship interests to avert a break with marine labor have come to naught," said Benson. "The refusal of the men to recognize the need for readjustment on a reasonable basis has ended prolonged negotiations. The Shipping Board has endeavored to meet the men in the fairest and most deeply considered of its obligations to the people of the United States to protect their interests in the merchant marine."

BRITISH PERFECT 'UNSYNKABLE SHIPS' WITH NEW ARMOR

Plan Two Warships With
Macaroni-Like Tubes
For Protection.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
By JOHN CLAYTON.

PARIS, April 29.—Two new battleships, embodying entirely new principles of design and construction, will be laid down immediately by Great Britain, according to information reaching The Washington Herald correspondent today.

These ships, which British naval authorities, in discussions at Downing Street last January, declared would be invulnerable either by submarine attack, mines or high-angle shellfire, obtain their protection from a new form of armor, known as macaroni tubing.

The between deck armor and anti-submarine protection will consist of super-imposed belts of steel tubing of sufficient thickness to break the force of any shell or torpedo.

Already in Use.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in presenting the plans for the new ships during a conference at 10 Downing street, said that if ever a man-of-war could be made invulnerable it would certainly be a ship with this new armor.

It is believed this principle has been applied to many existing ships. At the same meeting Admiral Scott declared that Great Britain possessed ships that were unsinkable by any torpedo.

The first new ship will be laid down at once at the Portsmouth yard, and the second at Devonport. Unless the United States, Great Britain and Japan reach an agreement on disarmament in the near future, two more will follow at private ship yards.

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SOVIET SENDS TEN MILLION TO FRANCE

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
PARIS, April 29.—A huge shipment of gold ingots, valued at \$10,000,000, arrived at Boulogne this morning from Moscow by way of the Black Sea. The treasure was unloaded from the ship and brought into Paris on an express train under heavy guard, arriving at the Gare du Nord shortly after noon.

Inquiries at the French Foreign Office, the Bank of France and the Treasury Ministry failed to elicit information as to the purpose of the gold. However, it is believed the shipment is the first of several to pay for contracts negotiated recently at Moscow by the French mission which went into Russia six weeks ago.

France declared her intention of trading with Russia last November when Premier Raymond Legerues declared to the Chamber of Deputies that businessmen would be permitted to trade with the Soviets at their own risk.

(Copyright, 1921.)

Seventeen Reds Held For Riots in Italy

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
GENOA, April 29.—The police have captured seventeen anarchists alleged to be responsible for the riots during the demonstration against the imprisonment of Enrico Matteotti, anarchist leader.

The prisoners are suspected of being implicated in the blowing up of a theater there, when many were killed.

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Named Minister to Salvador.

President Harding sent to the Senate the nomination of Montgomery Schuyler of New York, to be Minister to Salvador.

FEATURES IN THE HERALD

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Five Pages of Classified Ads in Second Section.

Soldiers Threaten New Reprisals in Ireland

CORK, April 29.—The military authorities have announced that if the military police are not checked, reprisals will be increased to a ratio of six to one.

PROTEST MADE ON PRACTICES IN STEEL TRADE

U. S. Trade Commission
Complains of Price-
Fixing System.

RIGHT QUESTIONED TO ESTABLISH RATE

Action Taken After 2,700
Purchasers of Products
State Cases.

Upon application made by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers, and other users of steel products, the Federal Trade Commission by a 3 to 2 vote has just issued a formal complaint against the U. S. Steel Corporation and eleven of its subsidiary companies, namely, the American Bridge Company, American Sheet and Tinplate Company, Carnegie Steel Company, National Tube Company, American Steel and Wire Company, Illinois Steel Company, Minnesota Steel Company, Clairton Steel Company, Union Steel Company, the Lorain Steel Company, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. The respondents are given thirty days to make formal reply, after which the issue will be joined and trial proceedings will ensue.

Cause of Complaint.

The case is an outgrowth of conditions complained of by more than 2,700 fabricators of steel in the Chicago, Duluth and Birmingham districts by legislatures of three States, by several municipalities, and by chambers of commerce and many business organizations throughout the United States. The device, known as the "Pittsburgh plus price," represents the complaints of the applicants. Under this device, it is claimed, all steel except rails, where made, and whatever made by the steel corporation plants or by independent companies, is sold at the f. o. b. Pittsburgh price, plus

CONTINUED ON PAGE ELEVEN.

LABOR LOCKOUT TODAY IN CHICAGO

Builders Clamp Down on Ten
Thousand Men to Force
Lower Wages.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Building activities in Chicago are to come to a dead halt at noon tomorrow. The Builders' Association in an ultimatum today said the lockout would be clamped on the industry as announced ten days ago and that work would not start up again until the unions sign up new agreements at reduced wages.

The suspension of work, according to the latest figures will tie up about \$35,000,000 worth of building either in process of erection or ready for starting with contracts all let.

About 10,000 building workers will be thrown out of jobs. It will swell the army of the unemployed in Chicago, which now, according to some conservative estimates numbers at least 200,000.

In the wage controversy, the contractors and builders ask a cut of 20 per cent in wages for skilled men and of 30 per cent for common labor. Craftsmen now get \$1.25 an hour, and the builders ask a reduction to \$1. Laborers get \$1 an hour and the trade asks a cut to 70 cents an hour.

KAHN ASSAILS REDUCING ARMY

Reduction of the size of the army to 150,000 men, as proposed in the army bill now before the House, was strongly assailed yesterday by Representative Kahn, of California, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Kahn announced that at the proper time he would propose an amendment to fix the strength of the army at 175,000 men, the number desired by Secretary of War Weeks.

"I am not an alarmist, but we all know world conditions are unsettled," said Representative Kahn, "and in the interest of true economy, I shall appeal to the House to support such an amendment."

Washington's Fastest Growing Newspaper

World History
—is still in the making. Age-old forces are continually molding the affairs of Europe and the Western Hemisphere cannot remain aloof. Sir Philip Gibbs is traveling in Europe for The Herald and his dispatches will appear every Sunday.

They Commence Tomorrow In The Sunday Herald

Washington's HOME Newspaper

ADOPTS THE STRENUOUS MODE OF TRAVEL



Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt returned to Washington from Hampton Roads after the review of the Atlantic fleet in a navy F-5-L seaplane piloted by Lieut. Stanley. This picture was made just after the plane landed at the naval air station, Anacostia, D. C. "It was a fine trip," said "Teddy."

NAVY PREPARING AIRPLANE DRIVE ON LEGISLATORS

Wants Its Own Branch
To Develop Naval
Aviation.

The American navy, aroused by what it terms "army propaganda" to create a united air service, is preparing a drive upon Congress to "sell" the idea of a distinctly naval air branch.

The navy's initial broadside will be fired next Wednesday night when members of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees will be entertained by an illustrated talk showing what navy aviation has done.

Comdr. Kenneth Whiting, who headed the first American naval aviation units to go overseas, will demonstrate the great advance which the American navy has made in the air, using lantern slides and motion pictures to drive home his arguments. At this meeting a number of new developments in aerial sea warfare will be revealed.

Navy Has Aerial Torpedo.

In navy air circles, emphasis is laid upon America's perfection of the aerial torpedo. It is learned now that the American navy has constructed a "torpedo-plane" capable of carrying a 21-inch torpedo, the largest size made.

In launching an attack upon an enemy warship, a smoke screen is formed about the objective by the dropping of smoke bombs. With the torpedo-plane, the smoke screen is formed in a haze, the torpedo-plane descends, and the torpedo is dropped in horizontal position, with its nose pointed at the ship.

Navy experts point out that the torpedo-plane, traveling at such high speed that enemy guns cannot be trained upon it, may approach close to the target.

Can Attack at Distance.

Another advantage which it possesses over destroyers, according to navy airmen, is its ability to attack a far-distant enemy. The plane can move farther from its base and return in less time with smaller danger of attack. It could operate either from a land base or an aircraft carrier.

Navy airmen declare that the coming bombing tests to be held off the Virginia coast in June represent an effort on the part of army aviators to bolster up their plea for a consolidation of America's air forces.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant director of army aviation, declares he will demonstrate that an airplane can bomb a battleship out of existence. Capt. Moffat, director of naval aviation, replies that the tests will in no wise simulate actual battle conditions; that the army planes will meet no opposition in the event of war and that Mitchell is supposing that an enemy battleship fleet would approach within 50 or 100 miles of our coast. Army land planes, Moffat declares, could not cruise far enough to sea to be effective against enemy battleships in time of war.

NOTE ON CURTAIN TELLS OF SUICIDE

Mother Leaves Letter to
Son Giving Reason
For Fatal Act.

Mrs. Fannie L. Ellersbrooke, 50 years old, 156 U street northwest, ended her life yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. She had been despondent and in bad health.

Her son, Harry, returning from work, discovered a note hanging to a curtain in a front window. It was from his mother, saying that she "suffered awfully with my head and could not stand it any longer." She asked him to see that she was buried by the side of her husband.

The lifeless body of Mrs. Ellersbrooke was found on the second floor of the home. It was rushed to Casualty hospital in the hope that something might be done.

DESTROYER TAKES 418 OFF STEAMER

Portuguese Liner Goes on
Rocks Off Rhode Island
Coast.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 29.—The 418 passengers of the Portuguese steamer Mormugao, which sailed off her course in the heavy fog last night and went aground on Black Rock, west of Block Island, early today, were later removed to the destroyer Grebe. The Grebe will land them at New Bedford.

The steamer is "in no immediate danger," it is believed that her crew of about 100 men will stay aboard. Women and children were given preference in the removal.

Coast Guard Helps.

The Block Island Coast Guard and a crew from the Scott Wrecking Company, of New London, assisted in removing the passengers. The Coast Guard Cutter Acushnet is on her way from New Bedford, and soon after midnight, when the tide is at its highest, attempts will be made to float the Mormugao.

The Mormugao, a ship of 3,573 tons, was on her way from Lisbon to New York, and was scheduled to stop at New Bedford. She left Fayal April 21 carrying 418 passengers, crew of about 100 men, and 900 packages of freight. About 300 of her passengers were en route to the vineyards and orchards of California, another 100 were destined to New Bedford, while 15 were booked for New York.

Panic Averted.

There was danger of a panic when the vessel struck, while feeling her way through the fog. Most of the passengers were asleep. They rushed to the decks without waiting to dress, but were calmed by the officers and crew.

The first warning the coast guards had of the Mormugao's plight was just before daybreak, when they heard the frantic wailing of her siren. The sea was heavy and a dense fog hid the vessel from shore. The guards put off in lifeboats.

The Mormugao formerly was a German freighter and was fitted for passenger service last year. This was her third voyage from Lisbon.

Court Upholds Townley's Conviction; May Appeal

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—The State Supreme Court today upheld the conviction of A. C. Townley, president, and Joseph Gilbert, former organizer of the National Non-pacifist League.

They were charged with conspiracy to discourage enlistments during the war, found guilty, and sentenced to serve ninety days each in the county jail. The case was appealed. Meantime, Gilbert was convicted on another charge in Goodhue County and is now serving a sentence in the Red Wing Jail. Townley's case probably will be appealed.

Flier Burns to Death When Mail Plane Falls

CLEVELAND, April 29.—J. T. Christiansen, Chicago, pilot of a mail airplane between Chicago and Cleveland, was burned to death when his plane crashed to earth here late today.

The crash was witnessed by several hundred people. Christiansen's home is in Racine, Wis.

Committee Indorses Weeks' Stand on Bundy

The House Military Affairs Committee yesterday upheld Secretary of War Weeks in his contention that the omission of Brig. Gen. Bundy's name from the list of promotions to major general was not a matter for consideration by the House.

Representative Flood, Democrat of Virginia, had introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for full information regarding the omission. Secretary Weeks wrote Chairman Kahn of the committee that "nominations by the President for promotion of army officers to the grade of major general is a matter which concerns the United States Senate solely."

The committee ordered a report approving Secretary Weeks' position.

DELAY IN RUHR INVASION SEEN AS POSSIBILITY

Hints Received Here De-
note France May Not
Move Troops.

ALLIES WAIT WORD FROM WASHINGTON

Italy Sends Note Back-
ing American Position
On Isle of Yap.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

BERLIN, April 29.—I learn from most reliable diplomatic sources that a cabinet member at the afternoon session brought a resolution to drop the entire Harding dealings and telegraph Paris and London that Germany will accept the entire contents program. A cabinet crisis impends the resolution.

(Copyright, 1921.)

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

The United States and allied governments are moving in complete accord to secure a solution of the reparations problem.

Informal intimations have reached Washington that developments have been such as possibly to defer the proposed French occupation of the Ruhr, scheduled to begin at midnight tonight.

Italy has just sent a formal note to the United States, adding her voice to that of France in supporting the American position on the Japanese mandate over the Island of Yap.

Pleased at Note.

The Italian note was received at the State Department with evidences of satisfaction. After expressing conviction that the United States is not seeking for any privilege in the Island of Yap which is not equally granted to every other nation," the note reads:

Italy, therefore, has not hesitated to express herself in a way which completely agrees with the text of the American note of the fifth of April instant, concerning the equality of rights among mandatories in the exercise of their mandate.

This places France and Italy in virtually complete accord with the American position.

As for the reparations problem growing out of the German proffer, the United States government is still awaiting the allied answer to the only question involved: "Does the note constitute a basis for continuing negotiations?" The meeting of the nations assembly in London, opening today, is expected to end the uncertainty.

Summary Presented.

Because of some confusion growing out of misunderstanding of this government's course, authoritative summing up confirms the administration and for the nations assembled in these dispatches:

1. The United States is working with the full co-operation and understanding of the allied powers.

2. This government is speaking with and for the nations associated with it in the war and not on behalf of Germany.

3. As to any decision on what disposition to make of the German note, the administration is awaiting word from the allied powers as to whether the note constitutes a basis upon which to go on.

4. The reparations problem is keeping the whole world at a standstill. It is out of the way.

Based on Ability.

That settlement should be based on reparations by Germany up to the full limit of her ability, to pay.

As regards the last point, it is, of course, well known that the United States government has never supported allied coercive steps against Germany.

Supreme Council Meets On Reparations Issue

LONDON, April 29.—With the assembling of the supreme council tomorrow, another crisis in the long drawn out reparations tangle, which is all but paralyzing the economic life of the world, will approach a climax.

Premier Briand, accompanied by Marshal Foch and his chief of staff, Gen. Poincaré, arrived Friday night from France. They came with a firm determination to extend the area of occupied Germany to include the rich Ruhr and Westphalia coal regions.

"There can be no doubt that America's attitude on Germany's offer will dominate the negotiations to take place in London.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes are yet to be heard from. There is a belief in some quarters that they are pressing Germany to increase the size of her offer. But the last words of Briand, as he left London, and his first words as he landed in England, were to the effect that at last the military forces were going forward and take the Guarantees France demanded.

French Hold Occupation Already Decided Upon

PARIS, April 29.—The center of diplomatic activities, in connection with the reparations dispute, has shifted to London, but Paris is the center of a military movement, which may be transformed at a moment's notice into an actual invasion of German territory.

The military masters of France have completed their strategic program, and are waiting merely for the sanction of the supreme council to put it into effect.